

## GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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WEATHER.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Indications for lower Michigan—Fair; possibly local showers in northwest portion; south winds; cooler in northwest portion.

## NEW YORK'S CASE.

There are no points of similarity in the New York and Michigan apportionment cases. The attempt of a venal democratic press to make it appear that the cases are identical is a perversion of truth. The only likeness in the two apportionments is in the name. It will not be understood by this that one is good and the other bad, but rather that both are essentially partisan and the products of a corrupt and sinister purpose to secure representation in the state legislature by an unequal distribution of the population into districts.

In New York no apportionment had been made since 1879 because no enumeration of the inhabitants had been made. The peculiar political conditions in New York had excited opposition to the taking of a state census. Governor Hill vetoed the act of the republican legislature providing for a census on the ground that it would entail unwarrantable expense in view of the fact that the national census had just been completed which contained all the data that could be obtained by a state census, and he suggested that a bill be passed providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants only. This was rejected by the republicans and since then no apportionment was made until the democrats stole a majority in the state senate. Then an enumeration was ordered and made. The legislature was convened in extraordinary session and the present apportionment bill was passed.

The chief objection to the validity of the apportionment was based on the manner in which the enumeration was made the basis for the extraordinary session and its legislation. Judge Rufus W. Peckham, a democrat, wrote the opinion. He held that the failure of the legislature to make the constitutional enumeration made it imperative to call the extraordinary session of the legislature and that in the exercise of its discretion, conferred by the constitution, the legislature had unquestioned power to redistrict the state. With this disposition of the chief objection to the measure, it was an easy task to dispose of minor objections in consonance with partisan prejudices.

Judge Andrews, a republican, dissented from the ruling opinion, and with him Judge Finch concurred, but the democratic majority on the bench prevailed, just as the democratic majority in the legislature did. If there is any triumph for the democrats in this decision it is purely a democratic triumph. Its moral influence will be limited to the democrats, who believe that might is right. That New York was legally, yet scandalously gerrymandered, is not a flattering compliment to the opposition.

## KENTUCKY PLACATED.

Kentucky threatened to boycott the world's fair because Breckenridge declined to deliver the oration at the world's fair dedicatory ceremonies. Breckenridge was one of the congressmen that opposed the appropriation for the great enterprise. He manifested his unfriendliness to the project in such a conspicuous manner that he excited the ridicule and contempt of anybody ever moved by a patriotic impulse. The Chicago newspapers felt the sting of his indecent tactics and very properly protested that no enemy to the fair should be honored by a selection to a position so eminent as that of orator.

Breckenridge was too thick-skinned to feel the force of such criticism and public sentiment asserted its opposition. Then he declined the honor and, like a coyote, appealed to the democratic press to vindicate him. Nobody is prepared to question his right to oppose any legislation calculated to confer inestimable benefits upon the masses. His democratic proclivities would prompt such a course, and he uniformly follows them. To say that he has been ostracized by the world's fair management for acting in pursuance to the dictates of his conscience is a grotesque way of apologizing for his stubborn conceit.

The threatened boycott has been averted by the invitation extended to Henry Watterson, and his prompt acceptance by him. Now that Kentucky, in the person of the venerable Henry Watterson, has been brought into the party, the effort of his life, Mr. Watterson may not be able to appear at the fair, but he will make the best appearance possible, and the star-eyed goddess will be pleased to smile upon his effort. His acceptance of the invitation, under all the circumstances, will win for him universal admiration.

## TAMMANY WILL NOT DIE.

Hill has spoken again. This time he speaks his honest sentiments. He says that the election of Cleveland means the downfall of Tammany; that every vote for him is a nail upon the grave of the

Tiger. If this were true it would almost persuade many republicans to vote the democratic ticket. But it is not true. Tammany is indestructible. It has suffered the disgraces of more scandalous exposures than ever witnessed the corrupt reigns of the most debased monarchs and today it rears its head as proudly defiant as ever in its history.

Tammany may be wounded; its influence may be abridged; its power crippled but Tammany has more distinct lives than the fabled feline—it cannot be killed. The intrigues of Tweed and the high-handed prostitution of the ballot which have made its life possible were enough to hurl any organization into dishonored oblivion. But Tammany rises above its pacity of character and throws the cloak of principle about its mercenary aims and purposes.

It, like all other secret political organizations, has no place in this country. Its villainies are coeval with the first attack made upon a free ballot and a fair count. It was conceived to enforce the will of a minority as against the respectability of a party that at one time had positive reasons for existence, and since its birth it has held the government of the city of New York, with few exceptions, in the grip of its oath-bound schemes. It has reached out to control state and national politics and its success is revealed in the attitude it assumed at Chicago, and in the warning its astute and unprincipled leader has just sounded to the braves.

There can be but one result in the coming contest if Tammany will listen to the charge of Hill. Cockran, Sheehan, Croker, Murphy and Flower are silent. With these able lieutenants reposing in listless idleness, the rank and file will respond with a like rally in support of the ticket. If Cleveland shall be elected, the victory will infuse new life into the now somnolent Tiger, notwithstanding Hill's lugubrious prophecy. If he shall be defeated, Tammany will stand flushed with triumphant vindication and will become more offensive than ever.

By means of a huge electric search light, made by a German firm and tested at the world's fair grounds Thursday night Michigan City could be seen across the lake. Its rays can be seen sixty miles away and a man located at a distance of ten miles. The firm will send a much larger light later on, and more wonderful results are expected. Perhaps it will be possible ultimately to construct a lamp that will reveal a single vote for Adolphus Annas Elias outside the inner circles of sanctified democracy.

CLEVELAND is making strenuous efforts to keep before the public eye. His latest move is unique, and does credit to the advance agent of the democratic circus; the lamented Mr. Barnum would appreciate him. On Thursday night citizens—democratic citizens of Carlyle, Ill.—saw reflected on the face of pale Luna the exact profile of the face and head of the "stuffed prophet." It must have been an inspiring sight, particularly to those who remember that "the moon is made of green cheese."

DETROIT'S school board has passed a resolution excluding all persons from teaching in the public schools who have not acquired their "entire education" in the public schools. The effect of this action will bar not only Catholics educated in convents and seminaries but will extend to others whose stock of information has been acquired in various educational establishments. The rule is believed to be unjust.

FROM a recent census bulletin relating to wages paid in New York these significant figures are taken: "The wages have increased not only actually but relatively, the average wages per hand increasing from \$27 in 1880 to \$63.33 in 1890, or \$2.33 per cent." If Commissioner Peck needed any corroboration these figures will amply verify his much maligned report.

WRIT becoming prudence the people have already practically decided not to entrust the duties of the prosecuting attorney's office to inexperienced boys. Mr. Wolcott the republican candidate is well qualified for the position.

MAYOR BROOKS of Jackson evidently has wheels in his head. He is trying to purge that wicked city of official duplicity and other things. The fact that he makes the attempt is sufficient proof of his insanity.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S wardrobe is said to contain 1,000 suits. Under such circumstances even if William should fail to take a suit off the shelf before the total expired, he wouldn't miss the garments very much.

With two government gun boats and the Michigan Second regiment bicycle corps to guard Chicago during the world's fair dedicatory celebration, the Windy City ought to feel comparatively safe.

It is amusing to observe how surprisingly much (if) a certain insignificant local morning paper to ancient history does not know about the business management of a real newspaper.

PAUL D. W. KEENE of Providence has been offered the leadership of Gilmer's band. If he maintains the standard set by the dead leader he must indeed be a genius.

AMONG the week Dun & Co.'s report announces that business is unprecedentedly good. Why don't the democrats have Dun & Co. arrested?

Governor's face was seen in the moon. That's about as near the White House it will ever be seen.

What will it profit a man's reputation if he gains the whole state and loath his own ward?

## HOW IT HAS GROWN

Dr. G. K. Johnson's Resume of the Growth of Modern Railway Surgery

Read at the First Semi-Annual Meeting of the Michigan Railway Surgeons' Association.

The first semi-annual meeting of the Michigan association of railway surgeons was held in the Morison house yesterday afternoon. Dr. G. K. Johnson of this city, president of the association, called the meeting to order, and Dr. F. W. Garner of Muskegon acted as secretary. Those present were William H. Meyers of Fort Wayne, Charles F. Morgan of Greenville, George S. Ranney of Lansing, George S. Williams of Muskegon, H. T. Calkins of Petoskey, C. S. Ford of Cedar Springs, E. C. Taylor of Kalamazoo, Frank W. Garber of Muskegon, Alexander J. Mullen of Michigan City, Ind.; J. F. Gilbert of Kendallville, Ind.; H. E. Cowes of Durand, O. E. Yates of Holland, K. Cleland of Durand, E. N. Bonine of Niles, E. J. Pendall of Marshall, R. E. Lawrence of Hartford, G. K. Johnson, J. B. Griswold, S. K. Wooster, R. C. Dumais, Schuyler S. Graves, H. Lupinski and D. Emmet Welch of Grand Rapids.

Dr. Johnson's Address.  
Dr. G. K. Johnson of this city delivered his annual address as follows:  
No railway service can be entirely free from accident. No human skill or care can wholly relieve it from this liability. There are many factors in the problem of safety, failure or fault in any one of which may entail disaster and bring ruin upon the life or limb. So it happens that after skill and foresight have done their best, some risk still remains. Trains may collide or leave the rail, an engine may run down an unwary track walker, a tramp or a schoolboy may be crushed, a switchman's head or body or limb may be bruised or torn or crushed, and a mechanic, dealing with complex and pitiless machinery, may meet with serious injury.

These hazards, fortunately not very frequent, are the result of such conditions as the following: The incalculable advantages of the railway service; for the rapid and regular transit of persons and of goods; for the stimulus it imparts to material progress; and for the strength it gives to states.

Accidents will happen. But the public justly demands that these risks shall be reduced to the minimum, and that only those that are inherent and unavoidable shall remain. Companies recognize this obligation and make it their constant aim to give all possible security to every branch of their service. Nevertheless casualties come and they will ever continue to come. On this fact rests the necessity for a railway surgical service. Provision must be made for accidents which, soon or late, are sure to happen. The injured must not be left to chance care, or none at all; life must be saved when possible; suffering must be relieved; and the period of disability made as brief as possible. Besides all this, companies need to know the nature, extent and result of these casualties—in order that they may be properly compensated by their own means.

In earlier years, when railway administration was primitive and crude, a surgical service did not exist. No advance provision was made for accidents and injuries. Roads had no surgeons and no surgical preparation. So when accidents happened, everything was confusion. No one knew what to do; no one had any authority. Almost as many different things were done, or proposed, as there were persons present. What was done was done systematically or with intelligent purpose. So the injured fared ill in the interests of the lines were not conserved.

The First Advancement.  
At a later day a step in advance was taken. Local surgeons were named at important points on the lines, and were summoned when accidents occurred. But their duties, authority and discretion were not defined. There was no organization, or regulation, or system. Each surgeon stood alone and acted for the occasion only. He was named by the superintendent, but made no regular reports to him, so that there were no statistics or reliable information as to the nature and extent of the accidents. The superintendent who directed these matters, so far as there was any direction, often felt himself charged with unfamiliar duties, and however able and vigilant he might be, was always at a loss when disaster came upon his line. He was an expert, a man of business; not a surgeon, or a supervisor of surgeons. But this plan was much better than the entire absence of plan or system which preceded it. It was, however, faulty and unsatisfactory; and, as the progress of the railway service here and elsewhere, was destined, soon or late, to give place to still better methods.

The legal affairs of companies were left to lawyers; the civil engineering to men trained and tutored for that duty; the mechanical department was placed in charge of an experienced and expert mechanic. It would seem that, for reasons quite as clear and cogent, the surgical service of railways should also have been entrusted to a recognized and regulated department, under professional supervision.

But until recent years that was not the case. The managers of lines were so engrossed with pressing business cares, with plans to create or seize new traffic, and with efforts, vigorous but often futile, to pay interest and make dividends; that the matter of the surgical service did not for long time enter their mature consideration. But a few years ago improved methods began to be adopted. The western roads, freed from the stereotyped methods of the east, were the first to lead off in this better way. They organized and centralized their surgical service and made it a regulated and responsible department. They placed it under the supervision of a professional man. They authorized division and local surgeons at all necessary points, and to the corps thus created they gave sufficient function and authority to enable it to do its important work.

Instructions, general and special, governed the corps. Careful reports of all injuries, noting the nature, extent, cause, treatment and result, were made to the head of the corps and by him placed on file. From this file the history of any injury could be at any time made up, and, if desired, statistics of all accidents could be easily compiled.

This system, the credit of introducing which belongs to western companies, has grown steadily in favor and is now in operation, I believe, on all the

lines of the west and south, and on an increasing number in the east. Most of the companies in our state have adopted its main features, only one, I believe, not having yet done so.

Basics of Railway Surgery.  
Railway surgery, it is needless to say, rests on a broad basis of general surgery. The prescriptions and methods of that noble art, the recent strides which are made in its advancement, are the common property of all. But the railway surgeon has a field of his own. As a railway surgeon he deals exclusively with the results of violence; with hurts and injuries—injuries which take infinite variety of form and every degree of severity. Such being the character of his work he is vitally interested in the great subject of asepsis and antisepsis. But I refer to them now only to express my estimation of their immense value in railway surgery.

There are some conditions which belong very appropriately to the department of surgery, but I can refer only to one or two. The tremendous momentum of moving trains, for example, seems to impart some peculiarities to injuries resulting from collision and derailment, and the like. Does the impact in such case devitalize the tissues more extensively or more profoundly than do ordinary injuries? Is the shock in railway accidents greater than or different from that of ordinary injuries?

The railway surgeon, too, must clear up or help to clear up the obscurity which now rests upon the subject of the so-called spinal injuries from railway accidents. The symptoms, diagnoses, pathology and results of these cases have not been thoroughly investigated. It is probable that professional and popular views concerning them need revision. At all events we must learn to distinguish cases that are real from those that are unreal and feigned. We know that there are instances of injury, now called spinal, which are real and serious, and which entail long suffering and disability. We also know that there are many spurious cases feigned and cultivated with conscious art and with endless persistence for the base purpose of fraud and in the hope of enrichment.

Should Have Exclusive Control.  
Railway surgeons must learn how to draw a clear line between these cases. They must also learn how to make juries see that line, a difficult task I know.

One thing more, gentlemen, and then, though topics press upon me, I shall cease to detain you. When a serious accident occurs on any line, panic, confusion and brainless excitement are apt to spring up and rule the hour. Every one present suggests something or tries to do something, and wrong or useless things are often done. Many contradictory directions are given and doctors from all over the country are sent for, by whom no one knows. In fine, everything is hazy and disorder. What is needed is some cool, clear-headed person to take command. The one to do that is the company surgeon. As soon as he reaches the scene he should, in my deliberate opinion, take control and keep it until the occasion is over. He should direct everything and allow nothing to be done contrary to his plan. If he is himself clear-headed, quiet and firm he will find no difficulty in doing this. The panic subsides and order comes out of the confusion. The sufferers are cared for in a prompt and direct way and the company is saved from much unnecessary expense. It generally happens on these occasions that many bills are made and expenses incurred that would not be made or incurred if matters were under the exclusive control of an intelligent surgeon.

The Program.  
The association extended Dr. Johnson a vote of thanks for his able address.  
Dr. W. H. Meyers of Ft. Wayne read a paper on "Cranial and Intra-Cranial Injuries." It excited much discussion concerning the patient's probable loss of memory in regard to the accident, and immediately preceding accidents in which the head was seriously injured. The probability of the patient's being able to testify accurately was discussed, and different members related personal experiences to show that the injured person did not retain accurate impressions of what had taken place immediately preceding the accident.

E. J. Pendall of Marshall discussed "Two Cases of Traumatic Mastoid Abscesses." At the close of this Dr. Emmet Welch of this city gave an interesting report in treating such cases, he having made a special study of them. Dr. F. S. Bonine of Niles, who had also made a special study of the disease, discussed the paper. Both he and Dr. Welch did not favor operations except in sore cases, and only way and the company was saved from much unnecessary expense. It generally happens on these occasions that many bills are made and expenses incurred that would not be made or incurred if matters were under the exclusive control of an intelligent surgeon.

Dr. R. E. Lawrence of Hartford read a paper entitled "Cerebro-Spinal Conduction or Traumatic Neuroses." Dr. C. H. Welch of this city, who was on the program for a discussion of "Bed Sores of Spinal Traumatism," was absent.

Dr. E. C. Taylor of Kalamazoo read a paper entitled "Two Recent Aseptic Cases." Many of the papers were generally discussed by those present. At the close of the regular program special cases were reported, and the meeting adjourned.

The courtesies of the Peninsula club were extended to the surgeons during their stay in the city.

Handy's Accident Was Fatal.  
Thomas Handy, the man whose leg was cut off Thursday evening by a G. & I. train near Moline, died at St. Mark's hospital yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the shock produced by the accident and from the loss of blood. Coroner Penwarden was notified and the body was removed to Undertaker Dolbee's rooms. The coroner empaneled a jury and will hold an inquest this morning. The train men were summoned before the jury. The deceased's father and mother were notified and came to the city yesterday afternoon from Hastings.

Park Church Missionaries.  
The regular monthly meeting of the women's missionary society of the Park Congregational church held its monthly meeting in the church parlors yesterday afternoon with a good attendance.

The secretaries' report of the work for the past month was read, and Mrs. Harvey Hildner read an interesting paper, an introductory to the study of Michigan, in which she told much of interest relative to the work of the pioneer missionaries of the state.

Dropped With the Elevator.  
Yesterday morning a pulley broke at the Kent Furnace factory and let the elevator car drop to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of several feet. George P. Ross, a man 49 years old, was on the car when it fell, and he was badly shaken up. The ambulance was called and he was taken to St. Mark's hospital. His injuries are not considered to be serious.

## MAY SUE THE HOME

There is a Lively Time at the U. B. A. Home.

MISS BORDEN HAS RESIGNED

Because the Managers Has Discharged Mrs. Lanning, One of the Nurses in the Training School.

When Miss Borden, principal of the U. B. A. home training school for nurses, returned from her summer vacation about the middle of September she was considerably incensed at some of the proceedings the hospital committee had during her absence. Mrs. Margery Lanning, a young widow recently from Canada, a nurse at the home, had been discharged. The discharged nurse was permitted to board at the home until she could get employment, but had not succeeded in obtaining it before the head nurse returned. Mrs. Lanning complained bitterly of her treatment to her superior and Miss Borden began to investigate the matter. The hospital committee considered its action as final and Miss Borden presented her written resignation at once. The board of managers did not accept it, however, and at its next meeting it induced her to reconsider her resignation.

Left the Hospital.  
This she did, but the resignation is still in the hands of the board and affairs at the home are in a state of suppressed excitement. The discharged nurse left the hospital and is now employed in her professional capacity. She went to F. A. Stace, an attorney, and laid her troubles before him with the intention of getting legal advice in the matter. She represented that she had a two years' contract at the time and that she was discharged without good and sufficient cause. She wished to begin an action against the home to recover damages for her alleged unwarrantable discharge. The attorney wrote to Mrs. Withey, vice president of the board of managers, and she called at the attorney's office to explain the true condition of affairs. After having the talk with Mrs. Withey the contemplated legal action was abandoned temporarily.

Miss Borden's Statement.  
A reporter for THE HERALD called at the U. B. A. home last night to get a statement of the affair from Miss Borden, but she was very reticent, and said she did not wish to say anything that would in any way disparage the character or work of the home. "The whole thing occurred during my absence, and I knew but little about it further than the woman was discharged."

"Have you resigned your position here?" asked the reporter.  
"Yes," she replied, "but I don't wish to say anything about it as it is of no interest to the public."

She admitted that her resignation is still in the hands of the board of managers. She would not give her reason for resigning and finally refused to answer any questions whatever with reference to the matter.

Dr. Frances Rutherford, a member of the hospital committee, was at the home and was also seen by the reporter. Mrs. Lanning charged the doctor with having prematurely discharged her upon a pretense.

When the reporter asked Dr. Rutherford to explain the circumstances of the nurse's discharge she was at first disinclined to talk as she did not wish to injure the reputation of the hospital by any statements she might make.

Mrs. Lanning, when laying her case before the attorney, said she had a two years' contract with the hospital and wished to recover damages for breach of contract. When this information was given to the doctor she said: "We make contracts with nurses in this way, pupils serve six weeks on probation. If the six weeks' probation is satisfactory the pupil receives her uniform and is enrolled as a junior nurse. If at the end of the third month the probation is satisfactory to the hospital committee the pupil must sign a contract to remain in the school and subject herself to the discipline of the hospital for a period of two years from the time of her admission."

Mrs. Lanning's Services.  
The hospital committee may terminate the connection of any pupil with the school for any cause or reason that may be deemed sufficient by it. This woman came here about three months ago and was taken into the school. She was very strict in her observance of the rules and neat about her work. She could work under the direction of others very satisfactorily, but she was not competent to go ahead with hospital work herself. Her frequent inquiries were made about her progress and work and it was the general opinion of the committee that she would never become an efficient nurse. She pleased Miss Borden because she strictly obeyed all orders and was neat in her appearance.

Miss Borden was not aware of the woman's inefficiency, as she was not with her enough to find it out.

Complaints Made.  
Complaints were made to us about the character of her work and when we spoke to her about it she said she was not at work on the third floor and was not accustomed to work there. We heard that Dr. Penwarden complained of the treatment of one of his patients whom he placed under her care. Dr. Hillyer spoke to her about it and she said she was not used to working on that floor. We saw that she could not make a success and for the good of the home we discharged her, as we had a right to do under the rules of the home. We had no ill will towards the woman but we thought to protect the reputation of the home we must keep competent nurses. We find it necessary to discharge one out of every five who enter the training school for nurses on account of incompetency. I don't think Miss Borden is necessarily a competent judge of a nurse's efficiency."

Mrs. Lanning went to Dr. Penwarden and obtained a written statement from him that he had never complained of her work and she is determined to bring legal action against the board of managers.

Burns' Club Entertainment.  
The Burns' club has revised its constitution and by-laws and adopted a form of initiation. A picture of "Robbie" Burns will adorn all of the club's initiation cards, pamphlets, etc. The club expects to give its best entertainment of the season Friday night, October 23, in its rooms in the McMillan block.

Good Templars Entertainment.  
The west side Good Templars will give a musical and literary entertainment in their hall, No. 29 West Bridge street, Tuesday evening, Oct. 18. The program will consist of dialogue, vocal and instrumental music and recitation by

Mamie Jeffords, Mary Thompson, Virginia Stewart, Clara Robb, Bird Reid, Mrs. Mamie Gliberson, Charles Stewart and others.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.  
John T. Headley is Elected Superintendent of the Poor.

At the meeting of the board of supervisors yesterday morning a communication from S. S. Bailey was read, calling the attention of the board to the fact that the abstract books are not complete, and it is necessary to apply to the auditor general to get a complete history of land titles. He suggested that the books be completed, and the matter was referred to the committee on rejected taxes and the county treasurer.

L. S. Provin paid taxes on property assessed at \$5,000 instead of \$300, and he asked that \$211.74 be refunded to him. It was referred to the committee on rejected taxes and the supervisor of the third ward.

The following report from the committee on public buildings was adopted: Your committee on buildings beg leave to report that they have placed \$5,000 more insurance on the court house, making a total now in force of \$10,000. We have also placed an insurance of \$10,000 at a premium of \$75, for three years, on the elevator to protect the county against any suit for damages which may occur.

The sum of \$2,488.33 for justice, sheriff and constables bills was allowed by the committee on those bills, and the report was adopted.

Claims for committee work were allowed amounting to \$2,912.97. Claims by L. Leidel, W. C. Hopson, Zaastan & Wolf, Spring & Co., Wealthy & Pulte, and Joseph Berles, were reported back by the committee on claims, and they were referred to the committee on buildings, the sheriff and Supervisor Schermernorn.

The election of a superintendent of the poor being a special order, Supervisors Loomis and Proctor were appointed tellers, and the first vote resulted: John Headley, 23; Asa W. Meech, 10; Hiram C. Goodrich, 1. Mr. Headley was declared elected. He is a resident of Ada, and has represented his township on the board of supervisors. Mr. Meech, the retiring superintendent, has held the position for eighteen years.

Supervisors Ulrich, Frost and Warner were appointed a committee to report salaries of all officers not fixed by law, and the board adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Amusements.  
Charles McCarthy's "One of the Bravest" company, with its carload of scenery, six beautiful Arabian horses, a real steam fire engine, hose carriage, the trick pony Prince and the acting dog Jack will begin a week's engagement at the Grand tomorrow night.

This afternoon and evening will mark the concluding presentation of "The Pay Train," in which clever Florence Bunday has won a host of admirers during the week.

The new specialty people, besides new acts by the members of the stock company, are billed at Smith's for next week. The program now in vogue will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

Powers' Orchestra.  
W. H. Powers has determined that the orchestra in the new opera house shall be second to none in the state.

Frank Warding has been given the management of it. The orchestra will consist of nine pieces, four string, four wind and the drums, and Peter Frank has been engaged to lead it. Full evening dress will be the uniform.

To-DAY, the Tammany Wigwam, New York, will be thronged with democrats from all parts of the Union.

General Adlai E. Stevenson, Senator John G. Carlisle, ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, General Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, and other prominent democrats will deliver addresses and the occasion will be one of the great mass meetings of the presidential canvass.

And as a result we can offer you today a LAMP, perfect in every detail, complete, cheap, handsome, well made, finished in nickel Gold and Bronze.

== \$2.00 ==

For a Wheeling Lamp—or less 5 per cent discount given on presentation of this advertisement—\$1.90. This is an offer you cannot afford to disregard.

BOYS, KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE INDICATOR

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FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on any article above mentioned when this advertisement is presented.

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## EACH HAS A GRADE

Every Property Owner on Grandville Avenue

HAS A SEPARATE GRADE LINE

As a Result the Sidewalks Are as Crooked and Irregular as the Chinese Alphabet.

Grandville Avenue presents anything but a pleasant appearance. The street is nearly grade-bed and gravelled and has a fine road-bed, but the condition of the sidewalk grade or grades, for there are many—is what gives the street the appearance of having been constructed by inexperienced workmen. Originally the board of public works established the grade on which sidewalks should be built. There was lost from some of the property owners and the aldermen to please their constituents made some exceptions to the grade line. The property owners have taken advantage of the fact that there were two bosses on the job and some of the walks extended from the top line to the curb stone, others stop two feet from the curb stone. Some are laid on a level with the curb, some are inches above and some are nearly a foot above the curb. It all gives the street a very bad appearance.

That City Drug Store.  
Alderman Anderson says when anyone talks about its costing \$1,000 to fit up a dispensary he takes nonsense. He says he made a case for a physician's office would cost less than \$500. The case was large enough for the city physician's office, and would cost \$20. The bottles would not cost more than another \$20, and the medicines to fill them would cost very little at wholesale. He thinks the whole outfit complete would cost less than \$500. At present the city physician gets \$25 per week for sitting in the office in the city hall one hour a day and for making the few calls necessary. He believes for \$25 per week the city physician could afford to spend enough time to put up a few prescriptions for city patients.

Gang of Dangerous Tramps.  
A telephone message was sent to police headquarters yesterday morning saying a gang of tramps was near the D. & M. junction and asking that an officer be sent there at once. Patrolman Connors was sent to the place but when he arrived all but one of the disreputable characters had fled. The patrolman arrested him and the prisoner gave his name as John Daily. It was learned that a half dozen tramps had been visiting residents on Broadway and demanding food from women whom they found alone and unprotected. Deputy Leonard and Detective Gast were watching for the remainder of the tramps last night.

Y. M. C. A. Delegates.  
The delegates from the local Y. M. C. A., who are attending the state convention at Lansing, are as follows: Clay H. Hollister, L. T. Wilmart, E. E. Tuttle, C. S. Ward, A. E. Garland, C. D. Harrison, G. E. Temple, F. S. Russell, A. H. Stafford, D. S. Pettibone, W. A. Robinson, J. L. McKee, M. S. Crosby, H. Vander Boegert, R. Koest, John Buys and S. C. Atkins. The convention will close tomorrow.

Boys or a Pocket Knife Free for a copy of each one of our advertisements, from Oct. 15th to Jan. 1st, inclusive, if brought to us on Jan. 2d, 1893. But one article will be given to any one boy. Each complete set brought in must be taken from one paper.

WE ARE Canvassing Constantly Collecting Convenient Commodities.

And as a result we can offer you today a LAMP, perfect in every detail, complete, cheap, handsome, well made, finished in nickel Gold and Bronze.

== \$2.00 ==

For a Wheeling Lamp—or less 5 per cent discount given on presentation of this advertisement—\$1.90. This is an offer you cannot afford to disregard.

BOYS, KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE INDICATOR

FOSTER & STEVENS